Closing New York Stocks, Page 23.

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TWO CENTS.

MR. BRYAN STARTS PRESIDENCY BOOM FOR MR. MEREDITH

Supporting New Secretary of Agriculture; Latter Work-

ing for McAdoo.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE. William Jennings Bryan has looked over the list of men available

for the democratic nomination for the presidency and come to the conclusion that Edward T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, who hails from Des Moines Iowa, is best equipped, best qualified and best suited to the demands of the rank and file of the party for a profitessive candidate.

Mr. Bryan's views have been disclosed to leading demograts with whom he has recently been in informal conference here. Curiously enough, Mr. Meredith himself is not an aspirant for the nomination, but enough, Mr. Meredith himself is not an aspirant for the nomination, but is an avowed supporter of William G. McAdoo, for whom he is trying to get the lowa delegation.

The commoner thinks the Wilson load hangs too heavy around the neck of Mr. McAdoo, and while he is personally fond of the former Secretary of the Treasury and has a high regard for his ability, he thinks the son-in-law argument would be a difficult one to surmount in the campaign.

As for Attorney General Palmer, As for Attorney General Palmer, Mr. Bryan chafes because of the injunction issued by Mr. Palmer against the coal miners. The Commoner thinks the democrats should keep in the good graces of labor, and while he approves heartily of Mr. Palmer's prohibition views, he does not think the Attorney General can qualify as a friend of labor.

Test of Eligibility.

To all the candidates on the list Mr. Bryan applies this test—prohibition, woman suffrage, friendliness to labor, capacity for business administration and recognition of the interests of the farmer. Mr. Meredith supplies all of these qualities. He ran for governor of lowe on a dry ticket and is known as a champion of prohibition. He has ardently supported woman suffrage. He has taken a broad attitude on the question of labor and was appointed a member of the public group in the President's first industrial commission.

President's first industrial commission.

Mr. Meredith is, moreover, a successful business man. He is the editor and publisher of Successful Farming, one of the largest farm periodicals in the country. He is a promoter of other large business enterprises and thinks in terms of business efficiency. He favors the league of nations and has been a consistent supporter of President Wilson.

As a matter of fact. Mr. Meredith has never taken himself seriously as a presidential aspirant. Many of his friends here, however, who are not inclined to think he has much of a chance this year, even with Mr. Bryan's support, say he would make an excellent candidate four years from now, as he would by that time have acquired an intimate knowledge of government administration through

is government administration through is membership in the cabinet. Mr. Meredith is himself one of the big four in lowa's delegation to the emocratic convention at San Francisco. While he has worked hard to have the delegation go uninstructed, he is at the same time eager to have support ultimately the canfloor of the convention. Other mem pers of the Iowa delegation are striv-Palmer. There will be a state con-ference of Iowa democrats next week, when no doubt the supporters of Mc-Adoo and Palmer will begin the bat-

Situation in Nebraska.

Meanwhile the attitude of William Jennings Bryan is significant of the course he intends to follow. Mr. Bryan himself is not likely to be a delegate to the convention. Nedelegate to the convention. Ne-braskans here insist that there are more wets than drys in the demo-cratic primaries in Nebraska and that Senator Hitchcock and a wet ticket of delegates will win. This makes Mr. Bryan all the more anxious to select a leading dry from the neigh-boring state of lowa to support. Whether he is a delegate or not, Mr. Bryan is out to make the democratic convention dry. And Edwin T. Meredith is and has been a pronounced advocate of prohibition for many years. So the spectacle presents itself of a former Secretary of State in the Wilson cabinet support-ing for the presidential nomination the Secretary of Agriculture as against the Attorney General and a former

Whatever the dramatic episodes of the Jackson day dinner may have spelled at the time, they have failed to introduce any substantial element to compete with the hold which the Wilson men seem to have on the fortunes of the democratic party. Even Mr. Bryan selects a Wilson man as his own candidate. And the next nominee, whoever he is, will be approved or disapproved on the record of the titular leader of the democratic party—Woodrow Wilson. (Copyright, 1920.)

WILL JOIN R. I. AVENUE TO BALTIMORE HIGHWAY

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 6 (Special). -An additional connection with the Baltimore boulevard, by way of Rhode Island avenue, is assured to Washington by the passage by the legislature yesterday of Senator Metzerott's bill directing the state roads commission to provide that thorough-fare. The road connecting the boulevard at Hyattsville with Rhode Island avenue is only a mile in length, but the grading will be expensive, and \$100,000 is provided for the purpose, At Hyattsville the new connection will incline to the north from the present entrance to Washington, present entrance to Washington, which will remain as it is. The amended road law for Prince Georges county, also passed during the closing hours of the session. the closing hours of the session, leaves the matter of road construction to the districts, providing that each district, upon approval of the voters, may bond itself for roads to the extent of 5 per cent of the taxable property or provide funds by a direct tax not to exceed 25 cents on the hundred dollars.

SOLDIER BONUS BILL BEATEN Maryland Senate Rejects Measure by 15-to-9 Vote.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6 -- In the last hours of the session of the Mary-land legislature, the senate last night defeated the state soldier bonus bill. The vote was 15 to 9. The defeat came only after a hard fight for the measure, and after it became known that Gov. Ritchie stead bill amending the code of law wanted the measure passed, with an for the District of Columbia in many on the question.

FAVORS TWO-CENT COIN AS ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Senate parking committee, Chairman McLean today favorably reported his bill providing for the coining of a two-cent coin in memory of former President Roosevelt.

JOHNSON RUNS FAR AHEAD IN MICHIGAN PRIMARY CONTEST

Republican Voters Support Senator—Hoover Leads Democratic List.

DETROIT, Mich., April 6.-Returns from 1,286 out of 2,421 precincts in the Honor Walsh, 963 East Chelten avestate on yesterday's presidential preference primary give:

For the republican indorsement-Senator Johnson, 113,326; Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, 65,767.

Approximately one-half of the pre incts in the state show, for the democratic indorsement: Herbert Hoover, 13,152; Edward I. Edwards, 11,352; William G. McAdoo, 10,617; William J. Bryan, 8,786; Attor-10,517; William J. Bryan, 8,786; Attor-ney General Paimer, 6,731. Wood led in Grand Rapids, where complete returns gave: Wood, 4,734; Johnson, 3,059. Saginaw, virtually complete, gave Johnson, 2,996; Wood, 1,990. Flint, one-half complete, gave Johnson, 1,465; Wood, 869. Jackson, practically complete, Johnson, 1,808; Wood, 1,397. The 1,286 precincts gave for Lowden on the republican ticket 35,949.

TO U. S. SOLDIERS

Testifies Before House Committee Regarding "Strong-Arm" Practices in Paris.

Charges that "strong-armed, blood-thirsty police companies swept the streets of Paris making wholesale arrests of American soldiers" were denied today before a House war investigating committee by Brig. Gen. William W. Harts, former commander of American troops in the Paris district.

Records of Cases Rend. Representative Bland, 'republican, Indiana, who questioned the witness, read reports of specific cases in which officers were said to have assaulted soldiers and asked whether Gen. Harts took action in these cases.

Gen. Harts said he always followed

recommendations of inspectors.

"That's the trouble," Mr. Bland returned. "Hard-boiled, strong-armed practices were used constantly and no one was punished." one was punished."
"Men with police experience were desired for work in cleaning Paris." the general said. "The 30th Marines were doing police work when I arrived. They were unsatisfactory and were removed. Later companies were recruited from wounded men fit for active duty." active duty.

Human Element Omitted. "The human element was left out of these companies," Mr. Bland de-

clared. "They were a strong-armed, bloodthirsty bunch who were ordered to be hard boiled."
"I object to the words 'bloodthirsty
and strong-armed." said Gen. Harts.
Representative Bland charged that
soldiers "were put through the third
degree." but Gen. Harts said he had

not been informed of such conditions.

"That's why you are before this committee." Representative Bland replied. "I have always contended you didn't know conditions, but you will be informed." 10,000 Prisoners in Four Months. 16,000 Prisoners in Four Months.
Ten thousand men passed through
the prison in Paris in four months,
Gen. Harts said. Some were held overnight and others for long periods.
"I knew that the four rooms of the
prison were overcrowded," the witness said. "I visited them frequently.
Conditions were bad and I knew they
were."

"Conditions were worse know or wish to admit." Mr. Bland in-terrupted. "Men were crowded into four rooms, sleeping on the floor. Gen. Harts repled that the commit-

ee desired "to fasten something on" im. It was his desire, he said, to tell Representative Bland said fifty-two men slept in a room twenty by fifteen feet, directly above Gen. Harts' office, without blankets, beds or ventilation.
"That is true," the witness replied.
"Blankets were sent to the men from
the front. They would have had
blankets if they had been in Paris

Says Men Were Duty Dodgers. "That explains the whole attitude of the Paris command," Bland replied. "They were there and you didn't care what became of them."

"Not at all," Gen. Harts retorted. "These men were sulkers, duty dodgers, who didn't remain with their divisions. The British shot such men. Our object was to get them back to their organizations as soon as possible. It was remarkable that we sible. It was remarkable that we accomplished what we did." Replying to a question by Mr. Flood, Gen. Harts said an American non-commissioned officer had sold a part of the Metro subway in Paris to a of the Metro subway in Paris to a Frenchman and collected 200,000 francs. The soldier, a Sergt. Bender, was so clever that it was difficult to arrest him, he added. "We couldn't keep handcuffs on him." he said. "Didn't you have sufficient influence thirty-five years." Army average. after thirty-five years' Army experi-ence to get more rooms for prison-ers." Bland asked. ers," Bland asked.
"I have some influence, but this was a difficult task," the witness replied.

SENATE PASSES BILL CHANGING CODE IN D. C.

The Senate today passed the Volstead bill amending the code of law ment providing a referendum particulars. The bill was passed with-question.

FOUR MORE WOMAN PICKETS ARRESTED; FIX BOND AT \$1,000

Irish Sympathizers Continue **Demonstration Before**

British Embassy.

Disregarding warnings of the federal government that they would be prosecuted under federal penal statutes, four women favorable to an Irish republic resumed today the picketing of the British embassy, which led yesterday to two arrests. A few minutes after the women appeared carrying banners they were warned by the police to leave and when they failed to obey were arrested. They gave their names as Mrs. nue, Germantown, Pa.; Miss Elaine Barrie, of 1938 North 20th street, Philadelphia; Miss Helen O'Brien, 5227 Delmar road, St. Louis, a niece of Mrs. Walsh; Miss Kathleen O'Brien, 1644 South 26th street, Philadelphia. "For the sake of the Irish republic I submit to arrest," was the reply of Mrs. Walsh when she was arrested. The women arrived at the embassy I submit to arrest," was the reply of Mrs. Walsh when she was arrested.

The women arrived at the embassy at 12 o'clock, and soon after a patrol wagon filled with policemen drove up. Capt. Doyle of the third precinct, accompanied by Inspector Sullivan, approached the women, and after Capt. Doyle had asked them if they were aware that they were picketing the British embassy, and they had answered in the affirmative, he told them that, by orders of the District Commissioners, he had been authorized to warn them that they were violating section 4062 of the United States Revised Statutes, and if they persisted in picketing he would be compelled to arrest them.

The women thanked him and proceeded to march with their standards in front of the embassy. Capt. Doyle then called Policewomen Milliken, McKinley, Fauk and Tillghman and the pickets were arrested and driven in the patrol wagon to the third precinct. Subsequently they were taken to the house of detention, where District Attorney Laskey placed their bond at \$1,000. They were not released.

Words on Standards.

Words on Standards.

The inscription on the standards carried by the women arrested were: "England, American women condemn your reign of terror in the Irish republic." and "England pillaged parts of Cork in 1919 as she did New York and Boston."

At headquarters of the women, it was said immediately following the

Gen. Harts, who was ordered home from Germany, where he is chief of the two women arrested yesterday, staff of the American forces, to testify before the committee, also denied that prisoners were "put through a third degree to obtain confessions of crime." or that they were "beaten, threatened and will drop literature relative to the Irish cause over the city.

The women declared that they are "beaten, threatened and will drop literature relative to the Irish cause over the city." the Irish cause over the city.

The women declared that they would continue to picket indefinitely.

Their forces were being augmented today by volunteers from all parts of the country.

When the picketing was resumed yesterday the federal government took immediate steps to put a stop to it. United States District Attorney Laskey informed Matthew O'Brien, counsel for the women, that if his clients persisted they would be prosecuted under a federal statute which makes the offering of an insult to a diplomatic representaof an insult to a diplomatic representative of a foreign government or to his official residence a felony punishable by a penitentiary sentence. Simultaneously Mr. Laskey communicated his decision to the District of Columbia Commissioners, who instruct-

cated his decision to the District of Columbia Commissioners, who instructed the police to arrest the women after warning them. Capt. Doyle of the third precinct and two policewomen were sent to the embassy in a patrol wagon Vanderventer avenue, Astoria, L. I., and Miss Mollie Carroll of 166 West Toth street, New York city, carrying banners on the sidewalk.

Capt. Doyle informed the banner bearers that unless they left in fifteen minutes they would be arrested under federal statutes, but they refused to de-part. They were then driven to police headquarters, and were immediately

released without bond by direction of Mr. Laskey, the charge against them eing dismissed. Mr. Laskey afterward explained that the women had been arrested before their counsel had time to deliver to a message from him, saying

that if they insisted on picketing the embassy they would be prosecuted. Women Destroy Standard.

Considerable excitement occurred in front of the embassy a short time before the arrest of the two pickets, when Miss Sophy Stanton and Mrs. Hattle Larkin of the Farnsboro apartment, this city, snatched the standard men slept in a room fifteen from the hands of Miss Mary Mc-Kenna of New York, and tore it to pieces. They were arrested and taken to the third precinct, where they were charged with disorderly conduct and released upon depositing a cash collateral of \$25 each. When the names of Miss Stanton and Mrs. Larkin were called in the District of Columbia branch of the Police Court this morning no answer was forthcoming and they forfeited their collateral.

Reinforcements to the pickets continued to arrive in the city last night. One delegation from Philadelphia, consisting of Katherine McKeown. Elsie O'Shea, Katherine O'Brien and tinued to arrive in the city last night.

One delegation from Philadelphia, consisting of Katherine McKeown.

Elsie O'Shea, Katherine O'Brien and Laura Groudy, were anxious to resume the picketing last night, but, on being informed that picketing was conducted only in the dusting goals. being informed that picketing was conducted only in the daytime, sought their rooms at the La Fayette Hotel.

Another delegation came from Boston, and a telegram was received by Mrs. Thomas J. Corliss, spokeswoman for the women, reading, "Five liberty bonds in national bank, Omaha, Neb., belonging to undersigned horny-handed son of toil to assist in defraying expenses of your righteous campaign."

The witness said that he attributed expenses of your righteous campaign to forestall the plan of the English government to massacre the Irish people. Hold the fort until Nebraska women arrive." This signed by J. H. Howard.

AGAIN IS CHOSEN DIRECTOR.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation Refuses Allan A. Ryan's Resignation NEW YORK, April 6.—Allan A.
Ryan, chairman of the Stutz Motor
Car Company, trading in the stock of
which has been suspended by the New
York Stock Exchange after a jump of
several hundred points, was re-elected a director of the Bethtlehem Steel
Corporation today.

The board refused to accept his resignation.

The board refused to accept his resignation.

The hands of the superintendent.

What were the relations between the board before Dr.
Van Schaick became president?" asked
for purposes of mational security and defense."



FORMER MEMBER OF BOARD PRAISES

I. B. Larner Tells Senators Dr. Van Schaick Interfered With Superintendent.

Ernest L. Thurston of the District Ernest L. Thurston of the District versary with exercises this evening schools was warmly praised by John B. Larner. former member of the board of education, at the Senate board of education, at the Senate of the garrison and their friends. school investigation today.

Mr. Larner told the committee that he had resigned from the board be-cause he felt that he was no longer in sympathy with the board, and that he had not been so after Dr. John Van Scheick in had become its president. Schaick, jr., had become its president.
Dr. Van Schaick was criticised by
Mr. Larner because of his interference
with matters which should have been
left to the superintendent of schools. He attacked particularly the action of Dr. Van Schaick in opening an of-fice in the Franklin School building,

Justices Willing for Change. was authorized by a member of the District Supreme Court to say that the justices on that bench were unanimously in favor of having the power of appointing the members of the school board taken away from the court

"I understand that is their feeling,"
commented Senator Dillingham. "I

commented Senator Dillingham. "I know they objected when that task was assigned to them."

Mr. Larner said he thought it would be best to have the board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

By the assistant prosecuters and it sufficient testimony is obtainable the matter will be placed before the grand jury, it is said, and indictments asked.

The investigators were not prepared today to outline the methods to be pursued in securing the desired.

sentation in Congress. But that far as I am prepared to go at this time, and I do not believe the board of education should be elected by a popular vote. If they cannot be appointed by the President they might well be chosen by the District Commissioners." Mr. Larner also said that the colored

Mr. Larner also said that the colored people of Washington were far in ad-vance of the average of their race, and that he believed it would be well to have the white and colored schools entirely separate, with a board of education and a superintendent for each system.

Gives Reasons for Resigning Mr. Larner, a member of the board of education from July, 1912, to December 9, 1919, when he resigned, and a half before his term would have in the Department of Justice files.

expired.

"Press of business and inability to attend the meetings were the primary reasons for my leaving the board," said Mr. Larner. "I felt also that my services were no longer useful to the board and that it would be better that I should no longer remain on it. For several years I had felt that I was not in sympathy with the board with reference to the superintendent and one or two other matters."

The witness said that he began to have this feeling about the time Dr. Van Schaick came on the board of education. He said he had served four years before Dr. Van Schalck was ap-

pointed.

b"What were the conditions during those four years?" asked Senator Dillingham, acting chairman of the com-

The witness said that he attributed it largely to the good work of Mr. Thurston that the schools had been getting along as well as they had during the last two years. He said that Mr. Thurston took up the work left undone by Supt. Davidson, and that he had been satisfactory. He said that there should be a business director under the general direction of the superintendent, and there would always be difficulty until such an arrangement was made. In answer to questions the witness said he believed all educational matters should rest entirely in the hands of the superintendent.

TODAY IS ANNIVERSARY D. C. OFFICIALS SEE OF GREAT U. S. EVENTS

important events in the history of the United States. Three years ago Congress passed an

act declaring war against Germany. April 6, 1909, Rear Admiral Peary April 6, 1909, Rear Admiral Peary notified the world that he had raised "Old Glory" at the north pole.
On the corresponding day of the month in 1862 was fought the great battle of Shiloh, Tenn.
The first session of the United States Congress assembled in New York city 131 years ago today and elected George Washington President of the new republic. Various patriotic organizations will celebrate the anniversary with exercises this evening

United State Attorney Laskey an nounced today that he had designated where complaints were brought to nounced today that he had designated him which, Mr. Larner said, should Assistant United States Attorneys have gone to Mr. Thurston.

James B. Archer and L. Randolph James B. Archer and L. Randolph Mason to conduct the investigation into the charge that coal dealers in Washington have made an agreement to advance the price of soft coal ex-cessively. All evidence of any illegal against profiteering will be weighed by the assistant prosecutors and if sufficient testimony is obtainable the

pared today to outline the methods to be pursued in securing the desired

Prices Prevailing Today Washington coal dealers today tinued to sell soft coal at \$9.50 to a ton. This price is from \$1.50 to \$2
higher than that asked before April 1.
Local coal dealers today said the shortage of coal, due to lack of adecoming more acute. Discussing the \$1.50 to \$2 increase in bituminous coal, dealers and this was only quate transportation facilities, is porary" increase and was charged to cash orders only. All charge orders will be filled subject to the "permanent" price, which will be made known some-time this week, it is believed.

Judge Ames Heads Inquiry. The investigation inaugurated by the Department of Justice into soft coal prices has been placed in charge of Judge C. B. Ames, assistant attorney general, it was learned today. He called for the report of the National opened his testimony by giving his Coal Commission and all data on coal reasons for leaving the board a year production and distribution that may be

HEARINGS ON SUGAR

Hearings in connection with the investigation of Attorney General Palmer's action in fixing a 17-18 cent price for Louisiana cane sugar as figures that would govern federal actions against sugar profiteers. began today before a subcommittee of the House judiciary committee, with Representative Tinkham, republican, Massachusetts, author of resolutions proposing the inquiry, presenting his arguments.

arguments.

He would prove, Mr. Tinkham said, before concluding his presentation that Mr. Palmer's action cost the people of the country \$900,000,000 in increased sugar prices.

Representative Tinkham contended that the Attorney General was without authority under the Lever act or any other statute to fix the price of

sugar in no more complete way than he did."

WATER RENT PLAN

priation bill is finally enacted with the House provision for a 25 per cent D. C. Health Officer Testifies increase in water rents, in the opinion of District officials. The proposal of the House to in-crease the water bills of the local res-

idents by more than \$200,000 has emphasized the contention of J. S. Garpartment, that a more equitable plan before the sub for the upkeep of the water system District comm The heads of the water department

believe that the Washington adveduct, which brings the city's water in from Great Falls, should be maintained jointly by the United States and Dis
Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. former chief

Money Needed for New Mains. Not only do the United States and District governments use, free of charge, half of all the water consumed in the District, but during the last three years Congress has taken more three years Congress has taken more washington and would not work a bardesin on any one or reduce the in the District, but during the last three years Congress has taken more than half a million dollars of the water department's funds and applied it to the upkeep of the aqueduct and filtration plant. This was money paid

by the householders of the city and was sorely needed by the water department for the laying of new trunk In the annual report of the water

department for 1918 Supt. Garland said:

"The department has done everything possible during the fiscal year to prevent waste of water, but with very poor results. The per capita consumption cannot be given owing to lack of information as to the population of the District of Columbia; however, the total mean daily consumption for the year ended June 30, 1917, it was 51,454,000 gallons. This increase of practically 8,000,000 gallons per day is mainly owing to the increase in population, but to some extent to non-compliance with requests from water department officials to officers in charge of federal and municipal institutions that are using large quantated that herds which have shown a tubercular taint should have the authority to suspend licenses revoked until the taint has been eradicated. He said that the health office should have the authority to suspend licenses when it feels that the public health is endangered. He tail to suspend licenses when it feels that the public health officer ought to be given power. Dr. Fowler told the committee, to seize milk that is brought under insanitary conditions.

The health officer ought to be given power. Dr. Fowler told the committee, to seize milk that is brought under insanitary conditions. He said there was a great deal of "reconstructed" milk on the market. There is no objection, he said, to the use of milk powder, but the product should not be put on the market as pure milk, and ought to be labeled.

Charge Both Governments.

"In my opinion the only practical method of preventing this waste is to charge both governments for water used above a fair precentage on their investment in the aqueduct and filtration plants and a portion of the distributing system of the water department; then when bills are presented to the committee of the authorities in the water department; then when bills are presented to the committee of the committee in the authorities in the authorities in the authorities in the authorities in the public powers and the punderstand the necessity for measures and hopes repressing the necessary."

French Troops Take

Control in the public powers and the punderstand the necessity for measures and hopes repressing the necessary."

French Troops Take

water department.

"After ascertaining this valuation, which, in my opinion, should be made which, in my opinion, should be made by parties not connected with any of the above named departments, a fair percentage should be allowed under the valuation and water allowed for this amount. The water used over this amount should be charged for at the same price the citizens of the District have to pay. Necessarily, if the above-outlined plan receives the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, it would also have to be authorized by the Congress of the United States before becoming effec-tive."

Mentioned in 1919 Report.

SAYS ENTIRE HOUSE GERMAN CITIES IS FOR \$240 BONUS

Mondell Scores Employes' Officials—Appropriation Bill to Conference.

When the legislative appropriation bill was sent to conference by the House today House Leader Mondell gave the assurance that the sentiment of the House is and has been unanimous for retaining the \$240 bonus for government employes dur- PROCLAMATION GIVES ing the fiscal year starting July 1

Mr. Mondell severely censured officers of the National Federation of Federal Employes for stiring up a Forces Will Be Withdrawn if Gerfeeling unfair to Congress. He said that members of the House were not

next.

opposed to the \$240 bonus.

"The employes themselves knew that they were going to get the \$240 bonus and were perfectly content, I believe." said Representative Mondell. "These men, whose pay depends upon keeping a continual row over this matter, have seen fit to misrepresent the attitude and feeling of Congress."

Asked as to Special Rule. Representative Pou of North Carolina, a democratic member of the rules committee and formerly its chairman, asked if the House leader were so sure of this sentiment why a special rule had not been invoked to make the \$240 bonus legislation in order at the time the point of order was raised against it in the House. Mr. Mondell replied:

"Every one knew the bonus would eventually be put in the bill, and it

"Every one knew the bonus would eventually be put in the bill, and it would have been a foolish thing to bring in a special rule."

Representative Nolan. republican, California, labor leader in the House, who was partially to blame for the point of order being raised because he insisted upon urging an amendment to increase the bonus from \$240 to \$480, started an argument with Mr. Mondell, but Representative Dowell, republican, Iowa, closed the discussion by calling for the regular order. The House conferees are Representative Wood, Indiana; Wason, New Hampshire, and Smith, Mississippi. MAYANCE, April 6 (10:30 a.m.) .-

ASKED BY FOWLER

That His Bill Would Insure Pure Supply.

Dr. W. C. Fowler, District health District committee, which is conducting hearings on four bills to regulate the production, delivery and sale of

This, Mr. Garland points out, would leave the revenue which the water department receives from the private consumers free to be used in the laying of new mains and extensions.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief of the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, was awaiting an opportunity to be heard. Dr. Fowler urged upon the committee, of which Representative: Walters of Pennsylvania is chairman, that the bill preler urged upon the committee, of which Representative Walters of Pennsyl-vania is chairman, that the bill pre-pared by the health officer and which hardship on any one, or reduce the

milk supply.

Dr. Fowler discussed the provisions of the bill in detail. He argued that strikes will not be tolerated. People are temporarily forbidden to circulate the various communities from permits ought to be renewed annually, as this would stimuate sanitary pre-cautious. He expressed himself as strongly in favor of stringent tuber-

and applicants for ficeness to bring in their milk during the period they are waiting for the licenes to be issued. They thought this might lead to impure milk being brought in. Dr. will the the specific of the Journal des Debats, in a telegram to his paper. He tests are made at the time the appropriate the says that during the afternoon troops and the says that during the afternoon troops and the says that during the afternoon troops are the says that during the afternoon troops.

Premier Theodore Reaches U. S. SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Premier Edward G. Theodore of Queensland, accompanied by Mrs. Theodore and G. L. Beale, undersecretary of the treas-L. Beale, undersecretary of the treas-ury of Queensland, arrived here yes-terday from Australia.

Mentioned in 1919 Report.

In his report for 1919 Supt. Garland again referred to this recommendation, saying, in part:

"In my report for last year a method was outlined for an equitable arrangement for payment for water used and to prevent its waste by government and District departments by charging said departments for all water used. Evidently this idea was not acceptable to Congress.

"When, however, it is brought to the attention of Congress that only 100 per cent of the water used in the District is paid for, it would appear to the fair-minded that Congress would not allow such a state of affairs to exist, and would insist upon a plan whereby every/one who used water would pay for it, especially when it appears from the best sources available that the relative amounts invested in the construction of the water used by both the United States is not trunk mains for our second and third high services), it will work out perfectly."

Occupation of Frankfort, Darm-keep of the aqueduct and filtration which was absolutely necessary for the paints (thereby taking this sum which was absolutely necessary for should see that a more equitable arrangement is made for payment for water used by both the United States in the opinion that every one who has invested in the construction of the water used by both the United States in the opinion that every one who has invested in the construction of the water used by both the United States in the opinion that every one who has invested in the construction of the water used by both the United States in the opinion that every one who has invested in the construction of the water used by both the United States in the opinion that every one who has invested in the construction of the water used by both the United States in the opinion that every one who has invested in the construction of the water used by both the United States in the opinion that every one who has invested in the construction of the water used by both the United States in the allies will be a construction of th

ARE OCCUPIED BY FRENCH TROOPS

Tanks, Sharpshooters and **Engineers Take Peaceful** Possession.

WARNING TO CITIZENS

mans Evacuate. Millerand Says.

PARIS, April 6 .- Marshal Foch had a conference this morning with Premier Millerand. Later the premier received Hugh C. Wallace.

the American ambassador. Up to noon today the French government had not received a reply from Great Britain and Italy to its notification to them of the occupation of Frankfort, Darmstadt and other German cities in the Rhineland.

ROME, April 6.—Popolo Romano snys today that at a cabinet meeting Monday the government decided to extend to France Italy's moral support in the French occupation of Frankfort and other German Cities.

man cities.

The cabinet agreed, however, that under no circumstances would Italy be a part to any military measures against Germany, the newspaper states. By the Associated Press

At 5:20 o'clock this morning French tanks entered Frankfort. They were followed by a battalion of sharpshooters and a company of engineers, and these troops occupied strategic points and the railroad station. Half a dozen tanks were posted near the station and the barracks and another force was stationed near police head-quarters and the post office.

These troops held the important entrances to the city until 9 o'clock, when a battalion of chasseurs detrained at the station.

The French troops found only a smail German force, left there to afford police protection for the people. The occupation of the city was a mere military march and was not attended by any fighting.

Darmstadt was entered shortly afterward by French forces. The German government garrison of that city had left at midnight to avoid contact with the French and this morning was six miles east of the city.

Proclamation Issued. and these troops occupied strategic

Gen. Degoutte has issued a proclamation to cities and towns within the area to be occupied stating that the French troops have crossed the Rhine to compel the Berlin govern-

Rhine to compel the Berlin govern-ment to respect its agreement with the allies, and asserting there is no hostile intent toward the people of that region.

The proclamation says the French troops will withdraw as soon as Ger-man government forces have evac-uated the neutral zone, and declares no one will be affected by the pres-

is maintained. Text of Proclamation The proclamation makes the fol-lowing provisions for public order: "Frankfort, Darmstadt, Offenbach, Hochstadt, Koenigstein and Bieburg, as well as all towns and districts within the circle of Gross Gerau, Langschwalbach and Wiesbaden, with the exception of Biebrich, are declar-

Germans to Function. "German authorities" and public services will continue to function under French military officials and

in the various communities from 9 o'clock at night until 5 in the morn-"More than five persons must not collect in streets or in private or pub-lic meetings without authorization. "Newspapers are temporarily sus-pended and permission must be given to use the telephone and telegraph. Postal censorship is temporarily es-tablished, wireless installations must t be dismantled and the use of carrie

deposited in city halls within six hours after the posting of the proclama-tion, but regular police will be al-lowed to retain sabers and revolvers. result in court martial. "The general commanding the Rhine."
the proclamation continues, "counts on
the public powers and the population to
understand the necessity for the above

Control in Cities

tributing system of the water department; then when bills are presented to the authorities in charge of those various departments and institutions it will give them an opportunity to investigate and stop the waste in those places. This scheme is a perfectly feasible one and should be put into execution after ascertaining the value, less depreciation, of the sum spent for construction work by the aqueduct office, the District government and the water department.

Several members of the committee inquired regarding the standard of \$5-10 per cent of fats in the milk. E. Berliner, secretary of the Anti-tuberculosis Society, said he thought this percentage was rather high, as public health babies had shown that frequently they thrived better on 3 per cent fats in the milk. Dr. Fowler said that this has been the standard government by Marshal Foch, following the efforts on the part of the French government yesterday to induce the government to withdraw its forces from the neutral zone along the eastern bank of the Rhine, where they had been ordered to disperse com-Some members of the committee objected also to the regulations which allow appicants for licenses to bring in their milk during the period they are waiting for the license to be fissued. They thought this might lead the scenes at Mayence vertage.

says that udring the afternoon troop activity began, and soon auto trucks and field kitchens began moving east-ward, accompanied by Moroccan troops with machine guns.

Chief interest in the situation as evidenced by newspapers here is whether the allies will support France and to what extent. This France and to what extent. This query was put to Premier Millerand by the Echo de Paris last night, the